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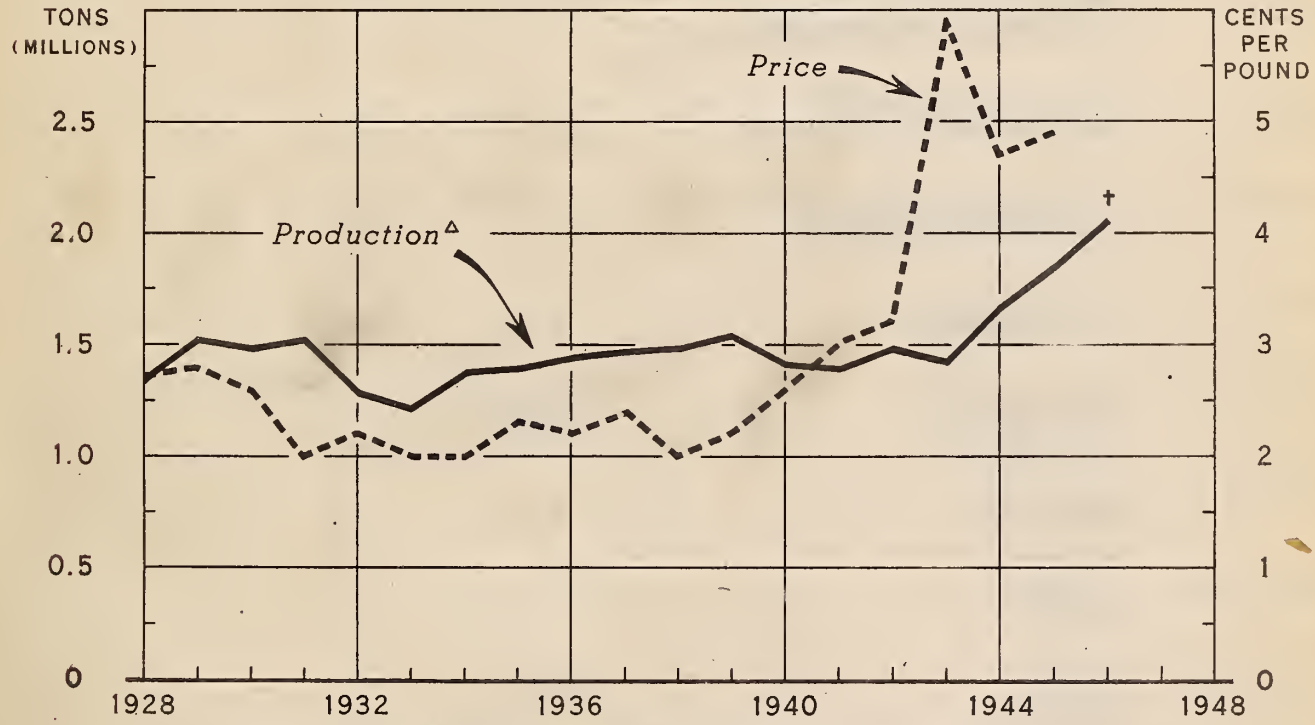
THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TVS - 80 BAE APRIL 1946

21 COMMERCIAL SPRING-SEASON TRUCK CROPS* FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT: AGGREGATE PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND RECEIVED BY GROWERS, UNITED STATES, 1928-45



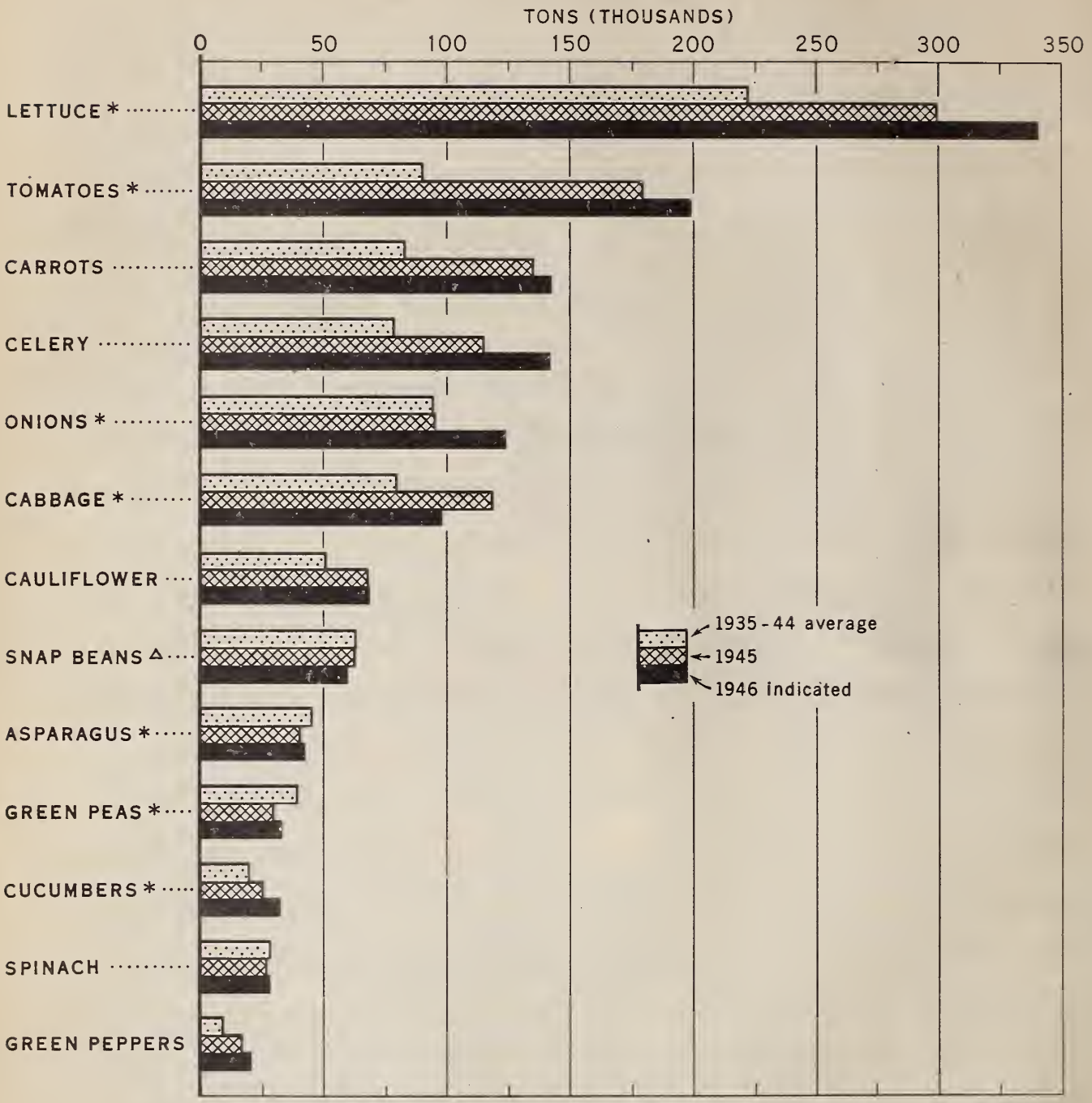
*ASPARAGUS, LIMA BEANS, SNAP BEANS, BEETS, CABBAGE, CANTALOUPS, CARROTS, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, CUCUMBERS, EGGPLANT, HONEY BALL MELONS, HONEY DEW MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, GREEN PEAS, GREEN PEPPERS, SHALLOTS, SPINACH, TOMATOES, AND WATERMELONS

△EXCLUDES MINOR QUANTITIES NOT HARVESTED † TENTATIVE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45925 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Commercial production of truck crops for fresh market shipment during the spring season (April through June) has been remarkably uniform for many years, varying from about 1.3 million to 1.5 million tons in 15 of the last 18 years. Prices to growers respond to variations in the total quantity produced, but are even more responsive to general economic conditions. Note the drop in prices during the depression of the early thirties and the tremendous upsurge during the war years. Assuming production 10 percent larger than last spring, prices received by growers are expected to average slightly lower this spring than last.

SPRING-SEASON PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT, AVERAGE 1935-44, ANNUAL 1945, AND INDICATED 1946



BASED ON REPORTS TO APRIL 1, 1946. LATER REPORTS WILL INCLUDE ADDITIONAL QUANTITIES OF THESE AND OTHER CROPS

* *EARLY SPRING ONLY* △ *EARLY SPRING AND MID-SPRING*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45926 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Crop prospects on April 1 indicated that supplies of most truck crops commercially produced for fresh market shipment this spring will be considerably larger than for last spring, and much larger than average. The chart above shows only such portions of the total spring production of these crops as have been estimated thus far.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, April 30, 1946

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SUMMARY

Demand for fresh vegetables throughout 1946 will be at high levels, held there by the food situation in general, the high level of employment and earnings, and the increased number of people eating out of civilian supplies. During the current quarter of this year, prices received by growers are expected to decline seasonally for truck crops, continue at or slightly above support level for potatoes, remain firm at support levels for dry edible beans and dry smooth peas, and continue to push against the ceiling for sweetpotatoes.

Supplies of commercial vegetables for fresh shipment this spring will be about 10 percent higher than a year earlier, but prices to growers will be only moderately below those of 1945. While it is still too early in the year for definite predictions of total production, past trends suggest that new high records may be set in commercial production for 1946, weather permitting, both for fresh market and for canning and freezing.

The 1945 pack of commercially canned vegetables was only 3 percent smaller than the record-large 1942 pack. Because of greatly reduced non-civilian requirements, the per capita supply available to civilians this year will be larger than ever before, and about one-fourth larger than was available last year.

Truck crop prices in the first quarter of 1946 were generally above tho of the first quarter of 1945, reflecting a winter season production 6 percent lower than last year, and a level of demand about as strong as in the first 3 months of 1945.

Unusually large exports, large civilian takings, and extensive diversio operations by the Government have brought supplies of potatoes from the large 1945 crop into fairly close balance with demand, leaving no burdensome surplus. Supplies of old potatoes will continue adequate until fully replaced by new potatoes later this spring. Prices have been generally at or near support levels since last fall, but are likely to decline somewhat as soon as markets become well supplied with new potatoes.

Prospective plantings of potatoes in 1946 point to supplies moderately smaller in 1946-47 than in 1945-46, when supplies were third largest on record. Prices for the 1946 crop will be supported by the Government at levels only slightly lower than those of 1945.

With supplies of 1945 crop sweetpotatoes about exhausted, prices are expected to continue at ceilings, as they have since last fall. Average yield: on the acreages intended in March would result in a 1946 crop moderately small than 1945 and short of probable demand. Prices to growers for the 1946 crop will be supported by the Government at not less than 90 percent of parity.

Stocks of dry edible beans and peas on March 1, 1946, were much smaller than a year earlier. Prices for the small remaining stocks of old beans and peas are expected to continue firm at present levels. According to the March Prospective Plantings Report, the 1946 crops of dry beans and peas would not be greatly different from those of 1945, but heavier plantings than those indicate may be encouraged by incentive programs announced after March 1. Support price to growers for 1946 beans will be slightly higher than last year, and for smoo peas the same.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Winter Season Production Moderately Below Last Year's Record High Level

Although acreage planted to commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment in the past winter season was 7 percent larger than a year earlier, yields per acre this year were considerably below last winter's yields for each crop except carrots, eggplant, and escarole. Aggregate production for the winter season crops was 43 percent above the 10-year (1935-44) average, but 6 percent below last winter's record high production of 1,530,100 tons. Heaviest contributors to the winter total were cabbage, lettuce, celery, carrots, and cauliflower. Production of each of these was well above average, and above last winter except for cabbage and carrots.

Prices to Growers Above First Quarter of 1945

Paralleling the reduced winter season production, total carlot shipments by rail and water through the first quarter of 1946 of all vegetables except potatoes and sweetpotatoes, were about 2,900 cars (or 3 percent) fewer than in the corresponding quarter of 1945. With the reduced supplies available, market prices and prices received by farmers for most truck crops in that quarter averaged well above those of the first quarter of 1945. Among the exceptions were cauliflower, celery, escarole and lettuce, supplies of each of which were considerably above those of the previous winter.

Spring Season Truck Crop Production Moderately Larger This Year

Commercial production of truck crops for fresh market this spring may be about 10 percent larger than last spring, according to April reports on about two-thirds of the total spring acreage.

Particularly large increases (from 23 to 37 percent) in production are in prospect for spring celery, eggplant and green peppers, and for early spring cucumbers and onions. Outstanding increases over last year reported in acreages planted for late spring harvest include cabbage 21 percent, onions 77, and watermelons 34.

Truck Crop Prices Expected to Decline Seasonally in Second Quarter

The substantial increases in acreage and production of commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment in the spring months of this year are likely to bring about seasonal declines in prices to growers for most truck crops. Prices for celery, eggplant, green peppers, lettuce and onions and possibly others are expected to drop moderately below last year's levels in May or June. Prices for most truck crops already have begun their usual seasonal declines.

Cabbage

Stocks of storage cabbage in the hands of growers and local dealers on January 1 this year, placed at 68,600 tons, were slightly more than 3 times as large as the record-low stocks a year earlier (22,690 tons) and about 22 percent above the 10-year (1935-44) average. Stocks were large because of the record-large production of Danish (storage type) cabbage harvested last fall, and because cabbage was stored in some space which otherwise would have been left vacant because of insufficient supplies of onions for storage.

Carlot shipments by rail and water of 1945 crop cabbage totaled 33,091 cars, or 3,331 cars more than for the 1944 crop season. Shipments of old crop cabbage continued through March, 1946, about the same period as last year. However, total shipments of old crop cabbage after the turn of the year were about 1,800 cars more this year than in 1945. On the other hand, carlot shipments of new season cabbage, of which about 1,000 cars had moved before January 1 of this year, were fewer in most weeks of 1946 through April 13 than for the comparable weeks in 1945. Shipments of new cabbage cumulated from the beginning of the season through April 13, 1946, totaled 11,360 cars, or about 1,600 cars less than for the same period a year earlier.

Prices for cabbage at country shipping points and in terminal markets this year remained well below those of last year as long as old crop cabbage was moving to market at the rate of 100 or more cars per week. However, as shipments of old crop cabbage fell off rapidly and as shipments of new season cabbage continued lighter than last year, prices for both old and new cabbage began rising rapidly in early February. By the middle of the month they were generally well above last year's levels, and have remained above those levels.

Supplies of commerciall y produced cabbage for fresh market shipment in the early spring are estimated to be 18 percent less than for the same period last year although 22 percent above average. Consequently, market supplies no doubt will continue lighter than for the corresponding weeks last year, at least until supplies begin moving from areas producing for late spring shipment In the latter areas, indicated acreage is 21 percent above that of late spring 1945. Early March intentions of growers to plant in States and areas producing for summer and fall shipment are appreciably smaller than last year.

Prices for cabbage, which were at very high levels about April 1, declined subsequently as supplies became available in greater volume. With demand at high levels and with the possibility of smaller supplies in prospect for the summer and fall months, it is probable that prices for cabbage after June this year will remain well above those of corresponding months last year.

Lettuce

Larger acreages resulted in a commercial production of winter season lettuce this year nearly 18 percent higher than last winter, in spite of yields only a little above average and much below last year's very high yields in the winter crop States. But somewhat fewer cars of lettuce were shipped in most weeks of January and February this year than last. Prices to growers for lettuce were generally higher than in corresponding weeks of last year until the latter half of March, when much heavier shipments forced the f.o.b. prices below last year's levels.

Commercial production of lettuce for early spring shipment is estimated to be about 14 percent larger than last year, primarily the result of increased acreage particularly in Arizona and California. In spite of supplies more than 50 percent larger than average, prices for lettuce in May and June are expected to fall only moderately below prices in these months last year, continuing to reflect the strong demand for lettuce which was evident all winter.

Onions

Last year's late summer commercial crop of onions was only about three-fourths as large as that of the previous year. Consequently, market supplies of storage onions have been light. Prices for onions through early April have been far above those for the comparable period of the previous season, and more nearly comparable to prices paid in the winter and spring of 1944.

Growers are making the usual acreage response to the high prices of recent months. Commercial acreage in early spring onions in Texas was increased about 2 percent over the previous year, although 1945 yields and prices in this area were considerably lower than those of 1943 and 1944. Acreage in the late spring areas is up 8,800 acres, or 77 percent, and intentions to plant in the later areas, including those which produce the major part of the year's crop, also show important increases.

Tomatoes

Fresh market supplies of tomatoes through early April 1946 have been considerably less than those of the comparable period in 1945, as the result of lower-than-average yield on an acreage considerably smaller than last year. Part of the reduction in acreage was brought about by the weather at planting time in Florida, which caused some growers to plant too late for the winter crop but in time for spring harvest. Some of the reduction in winter acreage may have been due to growers' reactions to the $4.95 average price per bushel they received for the 1945 winter season commercial crop, which price was $1.00 less than for the 1944 winter crop and $1.20 less than the peak prices they received in the winter of 1943.

Commercial production of tomatoes for fresh market shipment in early spring is indicated to be 11 percent more than comparable production in 1945 and more than twice the 10-year (1935-44) average. Early spring production usually is two or three times as much as that of the winter season. This year it is more than 4 times as large. Tomato prices, after weakening temporarily in late February and early March under the weight of rapidly mounting domestic shipments coupled with heavy importations, have again recovered to ceiling levels, where they are expected to remain until the early spring supplies begin reaching the market in heavy volume, probably early in May. Prices probably will move up toward ceilings again as the early spring supplies become exhausted and the lighter supplies of late spring become the principal source of shipments.

Tomato prices are expected to reach the seasonal low point in August or September, when locally grown supplies become available and supplies will be moving from the late summer areas which furnish the bulk of the year's crop.

Imports of tomatoes from Mexico and Cuba were increasing in early April, in response to the continued high prices available in this country.

Other Truck Crops Important in Spring Tonnage

Prospects for several other important truck crops commercially grown for fresh market shipment in general follow the pattern of greater production and lower prices this spring than last.

Early spring asparagus production for the fresh market is indicated to be 5 percent larger than for the same season in 1945. Carlot shipments from West Coast areas, which furnish most of the early spring production, were delayed by cool weather, but increased rapidly in early April, becoming much heavier than a year earlier. Wholesale prices for asparagus in New York City fell rapidly in late March and early April. Prices to growers in May and June this year are expected to be below those of a year earlier.

Carlot shipments of snap beans in the first quarter of this year were nearly 8 percent smaller than for the same months of 1945. Prices to growers in that quarter averaged slightly higher than a year earlier. Early and mid-spring production is indicated to be about 5 percent smaller than in 1945, and prices to growers in this second quarter of the year are expected to decline less than seasonally to levels somewhat higher than in the same quarter last year.

During the winter season this year, production of carrots for fresh market shipment was 11 percent smaller and prices received by growers were considerably higher than a year earlier. Production for shipment in the spring months is indicated to be 6 percent larger than comparable production last spring and prices to growers may not rise quite as steeply in May and June this year as they did last year.

Production of celery for fresh market shipment in the spring quarter this year is estimated to be nearly one-fourth larger than that of last year. Prices are expected to continue below last year, at least until summer. Furthermore production this spring follows a winter quarter in which production was more than one-third larger than for the same season a year earlier. Consequently, by early April plentiful supplies of celery had been available in retail stores for many weeks, and prices for celery were generally much below prices for corresponding weeks of last year. Prices to growers for celery during this second quarter likewise probably will be considerably below those for the same quarter last year.

Winter season production of peas for the fresh market was virtually the same this year as last year. Prices received by growers for peas this winter averaged slightly higher than a year earlier. Production for early spring shipment is estimated to be about 12 percent larger than early spring production last year. Weekly carlot shipments of peas were increasing rapidly in early April, and market prices, which had been falling since early February, had dropped below last year's levels by late March. Prices for peas are expected to fall more than seasonally during the second quarter of this year.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

Near-Record Commercial Pack of Canned Vegetables in 1945 Pack Year 1/

The quantity of vegetables commercially canned in the 1945 pack year 2/ now is estimated to have been about 327 million cases (in equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans), or nearly 4 percent larger than the 1944 pack of somewhat less than 219 million cases, and only about 3 percent smaller than the record-large pack of 1942. Because of the unavoidable lapse of time which occurs between the time vegetables are canned and the time at which the cans appear in the retail stores, consumers will be depending upon the 1945 pack of vegetables for supplies throughout most of 1946. Although total supplies of commercially canned vegetables in this country (pack plus beginning stocks plus probable imports) are below record levels, the needs of the military forces and other non-civilians are so greatly reduced below the needs of the war years that civilians are likely to have a record-large per capita supply during the 1945-46 pack year, at least one-fourth larger than last year.

In spite of the desperate shortages of food abroad, canned vegetables cannot be used to any significant extent for foreign relief purposes because of their high cost and low nutritive value per pound of weight relative to such foods as dry beans, peas, and wheat, and because of many problems that would be involved in their shipment and distribution abroad.

Frozen Vegetable Pack Continues to Climb Annually

In 1945, for the sixth consecutive year, the calendar year pack of commercially frozen vegetables set a new high record. The 1945 pack was recently estimated to have been about 300 million pounds, an increase of more than one-fourth over the 1944 pack. The 1945 pack was large enough to provide a supply of more than 1.6 pounds per capita for civilians, after supplying the military forces the largest quantity taken by them in any one year of the war.

Past Trends Indicate 1946 May See New High Records Set in Processing

The trend in aggregate commercial production of truck crops grown for canning and freezing has been rather sharply upward since 1932. A simple extension of the trend into 1946 would call for an aggregate production near the level of the previous peak production in 1942.

1/ Data on canned vegetables are compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources, and include asparagus, beans (green lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other leafy greens, tomatoes, hominy, kraut (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice (including vegetable combinations), tomato sauce, tomato paste, catsup, and chili sauce, and pickles (including bulk).

2/ The date on which the pack year begins varies by commodities but begins on July 1, or August 1, for most vegetables.

Reports so far received from commercial processors indicate plantings and intentions to plant or contract acreages for canning and freezing in 1946 slightly to considerably above acreages planted in 1945, except for snap beans, beets, and cabbage for which slight reductions in acreage are indicated.

With the active interest that is being displayed by processors, and with the prospects for continued high prices for fresh market production in 1946, prices to growers in general probably will not decline as a consequence of the ending of the Government's support and guarantee purchase programs that were carried through the 1945 packs of canned and frozen vegetables. Increased civilian demand may more than compensate for the drop in military demand.

Announcements by OPA and USDA in February and March indicate that processors' ceiling prices on the 1946 packs will be allowed to reflect approved basic wage rate increases and certain designated increases in raw material costs.

POTATOES

Stocks of Old Potatoes Large But Not Burdensome

Plenty of potatoes will be available during the next few months. Storage stocks of 1945 crop potatoes are expected to continue sufficient until ample supplies of new potatoes are available in May. On March 1, 1946, approximately 60 million bushels of merchantable potatoes were held by growers and local dealers in or near areas of production. This quantity is about 17 percent larger than the stocks a year earlier and slightly larger than the usual March stocks. Nearly two-thirds of these potatoes were held in the important surplus late States of Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Idaho. No burdensome surplus remains this spring, such as was the case two years ago following the record-large 1943 crop. However, it may be difficult to move all of the large remaining stocks from the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota into the usual fresh consumption channels before heavy deterioration sets in. This may require additional diversion.

Acreage of Commercial Early Potatoes Larger This Spring Than Last

As of April 1, the acreage of commercial early potatoes for harvest this spring was estimated at 235,400 acres, which is 11 percent larger than the comparable 1945 acreage and 24 percent larger than the 10-year (1935-44) average. In the early spring areas of Florida and Texas the acreage is 35,200, or 12 percent larger than last year. Production in these areas is indicated to be 4,658,000 bushels, or 58 percent more than last year and a new record. If growing conditions in the late spring States continue favorable, large supplies of potatoes will become available at harvest time in late May and June, perhaps more than can readily be marketed in the usual channels for fresh consumption.

Total Acreage in Prospect for 1946 About 5 Percent Smaller Than in 1945

Plantings of all potatoes in 1946 will total about 2,738,000 acres, according to farmers' intentions as of March 1. This acreage is 1 percent smaller than the final acreage goal for 1946, 5 percent smaller than the acreage

planted in 1945 and 10 percent smaller than the average of the acreage planted during the 10-year (1935-44) period. As of March 1, the prospective acreage in the 30 late States, the source of our storage stocks for use next fall, winter, and early spring, was 8 percent smaller than the acreage planted in 1945. Maine is the only important surplus late State to show a slight increase in 1946 over 1945. Again, as of March 1, the prospective acreage of the 7 intermediate States, the production of which is harvested mostly in summer but not stored for long periods, was 3 percent below 1945 acreage.

These reductions in prospective acreage are less significant in terms of production because they have occurred for the most part in States and areas with the lower average yields. The prospective 1946 acreage, with yields in line with each State's 5-year (1940-44) average, would give a crop of approximately 389 million bushels. This would be 9 percent smaller than the 425 million bushel crop of 1945, but still would be adequate for estimated domestic civilian demand. Military requirements and export demand from the 1946 crop will be much smaller than those from the 1945 crop.

Unusually Large Exports Mark Movement of Potatoes in 1945-46 Season

Commercial exports of potatoes to foreign countries and shipments to United States territories during the year ending June 30, 1946, are expected to total approximately 14 million bushels, compared with 3.2 million for the preceding year, and the 1935-39 average of 3.4 million. The exports this year include an estimated 6.5 million bushels to Canada, 1.4 million to France, and 1.1 million to Belgium. The potatoes taken by France and Belgium were purchased to help ease the very critical food shortages in those countries, those taken by Canada to supplement the short potato crop of that country. In 1944-45, we imported about 9 million bushels from Canada. The United States crop in 1944, although slightly above average, was far too small for the extraordinary wartime demand. During the current season, United States imports are not expected to exceed 2 million bushels, practically all seed stock.

Domestic rail and boat shipments of 1945 crop potatoes through April 13 total approximately 276,000 carloads, 13 percent more than for the corresponding period of the preceding season. Current shipments of both old and new potatoes also are running much larger than a year ago. For the week ended April 13, 1946, a total of 4,843 cars of old potatoes was shipped; for the comparable week of 1945, only 3,100 cars. Shipments of new potatoes alone for the same weeks were 1,302 cars and 392 cars, respectively. Shipments of new potatoes are now increasing rapidly and in late April or early May will surpass seasonally declining shipments of old potatoes.

Civilian Per Capita Consumption This Season Expected to be at Pre-War Level of 130 Pounds

Civilian per capita consumption of potatoes for the year ending June 30, 1946, is expected to be at least 130 pounds, the average for the 1935-39 period. This is slightly more than consumption in 1944-45, when supplies ran short in some areas.

Prices Continue Near Support Levels

Under the pressure of large supplies and with greatly reduced military requirements, prices received by growers for 1945 crop late potatoes generally have been at or near support levels since last fall. The main exception was in March, when there was a temporary upsurge in prices. This general course of prices is in contrast to the situation a year earlier, when prices tended to be at or near ceilings in reflection of smaller supplies and larger military requirements. Ceiling prices for the 1945 crop have been suspended since September 14, 1945, and all potatoes continue free of ceilings until June 26, 1946 because of the tendency for grower prices to be near support levels. With supplies of old potatoes brought into closer balance with demand than earlier in the season, prices for the remaining stocks may advance slightly but still not advance much above support levels. Prices for new potatoes during early April were near the levels of a year earlier. Later in the spring, as shipments reach full volume, prices may weaken.

Support Price Program for 1946 Crop Expanded and Level Raised Above That First Announced

The Department of Agriculture announced April 22, 1946 that prices for 1946 crop potatoes will be supported at a level which in most States is 5 cents per hundred pounds lower than the support prices in effect on the 1945 crop (which reflected somewhat more than 90 percent of parity), but 15 cents higher than support prices originally announced for the 1946 crop. The increase of 15 cents is applicable to the December 7 schedule of bulk prices, loaded at farmer's gate, as well as to the March 14 schedule of prices for potatoes sacked and loaded, f.o.b. carrier, and is designed to cover the increase in parity for potatoes which has occurred since the earlier schedules were determined, as well as some further possible increases.

Also included in the amending action is establishment of support prices for July for the Western Slope area of Colorado, and for August for the Southern area of California, in order to effect more adequate coverage of the respective marketing periods. These prices correspond to those published in the announcements of December 7 and March 14, and are subject to the addition of 15 cents per hundredweight in the same manner as other support prices.

A further upward adjustment of 10 cents per hundredweight (in addition to the 15-cent increase for all areas) also was announced for Aroostook County, Maine. This action is directed at restoring the same support price relationships between Aroostook County and other producing areas as existed last year.

Prices for 1946 crop potatoes will be supported at either the f.o.b. level or the farmer's gate, as announced by the Department on March 14. The point at which support will be given is at the option of the Government, in most instances. The expanded program includes a schedule of support prices covering potatoes as follows: (1) U. S. No. 1 grade, sacked and loaded, f.o.b. carrier, at shipping point, in carlots or trucklots, in new bags or in used bags of uniform appearance, thoroughly cleaned, mended, and turned, plain or

reprinted with a brand customarily used by the participant; and (2) U. S. No. 1 quality, in bulk, ungraded, f.o.b. carrier, at shipping point, in carlots or trucklots. Prices for potatoes in bulk, loaded at the farmer's gate, which were announced December 7, 1945, and increased in the April 22 announcement, are considerably lower than the corresponding f.o.b. prices, reflecting the differences in marketing charges between the two points. For potatoes lower than U. S. No. 1, excluding culls, the prices will be supported when and if conditions require such action.

Prices for early and intermediate potatoes are to be supported through purchases, supplemented if necessary by diversion operations. Prices for late potatoes are to be supported by loans, which are to be available beginning September 15. These loans also are to be supplemented, if necessary, by diversion operations.

SWEETPOTATOES

Plantings of Sweetpotatoes in 1946 May be About as Large as in 1945

Farmers will plant approximately 712,000 acres to sweetpotatoes in 1946 if they carry out their intentions as of March 1. An acreage of this size, although about as large as the acreage planted in 1945, would be 9 percent smaller than the 1935-44 average and 6.5 percent smaller than the final acreage goal for 1946. The prospective acreage for 1946 at 1940-44 yields by States would give a crop of about 60 million bushels, nearly 7 million less than in 1945. A crop of 60 million bushels would fall considerably short of meeting probable demand.

Price Support Program Announced For 1946 Crop Sweetpotatoes

Prices to growers for 1946 crop sweetpotatoes will be supported by the Department of Agriculture, as announced on March 28, through a program designed to support such prices at not less than 90 percent of parity. Support to prices from September 1, 1946, through November 15 will be given by purchases, and from November 16 through January 15, 1947, by loans. These two methods of support also were used in the 1945 program. In the 1946 program, however, purchases will be made only at announced prices; in the 1945 program purchase prices were not announced in advance. In 1946, the loans on cured sweetpotatoes will be made on ungraded lots if they contain an average of not less than 50 percent U. S. No. 1 quality and are stored in rigid containers in approved storage; in 1945, such loans were based on sweetpotatoes that were graded and packed for shipment. Because of this difference, the loan rates for 1946 crop sweetpotatoes are lower than those for the preceding crop. The 1946 program also contains other differences, recognizing varying conditions and providing greater flexibility in operation.

Prices Expected to Continue at Ceiling Levels

Prices for sweetpotatoes at shipping points and at terminal wholesale markets are expected to continue at ceiling levels. Storage stocks are rapidly dwindling as the end of the 1945-46 season approaches. Although the 1945 crop of 66.8 million bushels was 6 percent smaller than the 1944 crop, total carlot shipments this season through April 13 are about 15 percent (or 1,600 cars) greater than in the corresponding period of the preceding season.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Prospective Acreage Could Produce a Crop in 1946 Slightly Larger Than in 1945

Farmers will plant about 1,673,000 acres to dry edible beans in 1946, if they carry out their intentions as of March 1. Such an acreage would be 5 percent smaller than the acreage planted in 1945, 20 percent smaller than the 10-year (1935-44) average, and also 20 percent below the final goal for 1946. However, the increased support prices for 1946 crop beans that were announced on March 16 may induce some growers to increase their acreages in beans over those planned earlier.

The intended acreage as of March 1 at 1940-44 yields by States would produce a crop of about 13.5 million bags, uncleaned. A crop of this size would be slightly larger than the very small 1945 crop, but still considerably short of estimated requirements.

Higher Support Prices Announced for 1946

As an incentive to growers to increase production of dry beans for domestic and foreign needs, the Department of Agriculture on March 16 announced support prices for 1946 that range up to 75 cents per 100 pounds higher than for 1945 crop beans. For many of the varieties supported the increase is 25 cents per 100 pounds or about 4 percent. The new prices per 100 pounds U.S. No. 1 beans, cleaned and bagged, in carload lots, f.o.b. car at country shipping point, range from $6.50 for the Pinto variety to $8.75 for the Red Kidney. Other varieties to be supported are Pea and Medium White, Great Northern, Flat Small White, Small Red, Small White, Cranberry-Western, Cranberry-other than Western, Standard Lima, Baby Lima, and Pink. Support to prices will be given by purchases of beans from dealers and by loans to growers.

In connection with the pricing of 1946 crop beans, the Office of Price Administration on March 16 gave notice of proposed ceiling prices that would be enough higher to make unnecessary the payment of subsidies on 1946 crop beans. In the case of the 1945 and earlier crops, ceiling prices on many of the varieties were lower than the support prices. The difference was covered by subsidies paid by the Department of Agriculture.

Current Supplies Low--Prices Continue High

Demand for the remaining small supplies of dry beans continues strong, with prices firm at support levels. On March 1, 1946, stocks of dry beans on farms amounted to 419,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned), nearly 50 percent

less than a year earlier. Stocks in usual commercial storage places (including those used by the Production and Marketing Administration) in or near important producing areas, but not in direct consumption channels, amounted to 2,667,000 bags (100 pounds, cleaned), about one-fourth less than on March 1, 1945. Because of the extraordinary demands for dry beans for relief feeding in war-torn areas and the continued strong domestic civilian demand, supplies are expected to run very low before new crop beans become available.

DRY FIELD PEAS

A total of 462,000 acres will be planted to dry field peas in 1946 if farmers carry out their intentions as of March 1. Although this prospective acreage is 12.5 percent smaller than that planted in 1945, it is significantly larger than in prewar years when the total never exceeded 400,000 acres. Most of the acreage this year, as usual, will be in the Palouse area of Washington and Idaho, where the dry peas are grown in rotation with wheat. The prospective acreage at 1940-44 yields by States would produce a crop of about 5.3 million bags (uncleaned), 5 percent smaller than in 1945. Such a crop not only would be sufficient for domestic needs but also would provide substantial quantities for export.

Prices to growers for 1946 crop dry smooth peas will be supported by the Department of Agriculture at the same levels as for 1945 crop peas. Proposed ceiling prices for the 1946 crop are about 65 cents per 100 pounds less, f.o.b. country shipping point, than those in effect for the 1945 crop.

Prices received by growers for 1945 crop dry peas, which have been at or near support levels nearly all season, advanced to ceiling levels in the past month. Stocks on farms March 1, 1946, amounting to 273,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned), were 16 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks in usual commercial storage places in or near important producing areas but not in direct consumption channels, amounted to 2,023,000 bags (cleaned) on March 1, 1946, only half as many as a year earlier.

Table 1.- Truck crops for processing: Intended plantings 1946, with comparisons

Crop	Planted acreage			1946 as a percentage of	
	Average 1935-44	1945	Intended 1946	Average 1935-44	1945
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Percent
Beans, snap	94,990	146,520	143,880	151.5	98.2
Beets	14,340	20,230	19,690	137.3	97.3
Cabbage for kraut 1/	9,760	11,200	11,050	113.2	98.7
Corn, sweet	433,200	528,300	556,140	128.4	105.3
Cucumbers for pickles	102,250	118,810	138,830	135.8	116.9
Peas, green	377,900	500,480	521,100	137.9	104.1
Pimientos	14,620	8,880	12,980	88.8	146.2
Spinach, California and Texas only 2/	17,100	15,720	17,910	103.7	113.9
Tomatoes	496,300	578,650	612,450	133.4	105.8
Total, 9 crops 1/2/	1,560,460	1,928,790	2,034,030	130.3	105.5

1/ Contract acreage only. Usually about 10,000 additional acres are planted for "open market." 2/ Spinach for processing in 4 other States usually totals around 25,000 acres.

Table 2.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage: Average 1935-44	Harvested acreage: 1945	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1946	Unit	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Artichokes:										
Winter	9,360	6,100	5,600	Box	94	115	110	874	702	616
Asparagus: 1/										
Early spring	44,020	33,140	34,200	Crt.	86	102	104	3,792	3,387	3,547
Late spring	34,240	43,980	44,880	Crt.	118	120	---	4,051	5,289	---
Total	78,270	77,120	79,080		99	112	---	7,843	8,676	---
Beans, lima:										
Winter	1,840	2,000	2,700	Bu.	60	70	60	99	140	162
Spring	7,860	5,900	7,700	Bu.	57	85	---	441	503	---
Beans, snap:										
Winter	27,300	33,700	41,500	Bu.	74	90	80	2,022	3,033	3,320
Early spring	22,630	22,500	23,400	Bu.	85	87	89	1,894	1,961	2,072
Mid-spring	31,150	21,600	24,050	Bu.	75	102	94	2,318	2,212	2,249
Beets:										
Winter	7,080	7,800	8,300	Bu.	136	155	150	973	1,209	1,245
Spring	2,100	1,200	1,200	Bu.	180	195	201	381	234	241
Cabbage:										
Winter	50,920	65,250	61,800	Ton	5.6	8.0	6.0	291.5	525.2	370.2
Early spring	16,280	20,100	17,500	Ton	4.9	5.9	5.6	79.8	118.3	97.4
Late spring	10,850	10,130	12,240	Ton	5.3	6.5	---	57.8	65.6	---
			Intend.							
Early summer	11,080	12,020	11,700	Ton	6.4	7.2	---	71.0	86.9	---
Late summer	18,660	15,270	13,360	Ton	7.1	8.4	---	132.5	127.8	---
Early fall:										
Domestic	17,810	25,650	25,200	Ton	8.2	10.0	---	144.6	255.9	
Danish	33,800	46,850	42,630	Ton	8.6	9.9	---	286.9	462.3	---
Cantaloups:										
Spring	17,720	16,200	23,000	Crt.	136	142	---	2,383	2,301	---
Carrots:										
Winter	22,730	34,500	29,750	Bu.	226	259	267	5,237	8,925	7,943
Spring	8,740	12,820	13,250	Bu.	383	421	430	3,345	5,402	5,703
Cauliflower:										
Winter	8,380	11,100	13,720	Crt.	274	322	288	2,279	3,569	3,948
Spring	8,710	9,970	10,490	Crt.	317	368	354	2,754	3,665	3,713
Celery:										
Winter	6,840	8,850	12,000	Crt.	565	594	588	3,849	5,257	7,062
Spring	4,030	6,050	7,450	Crt.	602	584	686	2,421	3,534	4,365
Cucumbers:										
Winter	---	400	750	Bu.	---	70	50	---	28	38
Early spring	9,730	10,600	14,200	Bu.	84	100	96	812	1,056	1,362
Eggplant:										
Winter	420	800	850	Bu.	360	350	350	161	280	298
Spring	720	1,650	1,800	Bu.	353	320	400	254	528	720

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Table 2.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946		Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Escarole:										
Winter	1,160	2,800	2,500	Hmp.	423	310	350	483	868	875
Honey Balls:										
Spring 2/	720	380	730	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Honey Dews:										
Spring 2/	860	540	880	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kale:										
Winter	1,680	1,900	1,850	Bu.	368	350	300	611	665	555
Lettuce:										
Winter	35,740	39,250	53,850	Crt.	149	184	158	5,325	7,208	8,500
Early spring	50,200	56,830	65,800	Crt.	128	151	148	6,340	8,558	9,735
Onions:										
Early spring	47,920	57,100	58,300	Sk.3/	84	67	85	3,784	3,826	4,956
Late spring	20,820	11,450	20,250	"	110	192	---	2,273	2,194	-----
			Intend.							
Early summer	8,150	7,130	9,810	Sk.3/	276	392	---	2,224	2,792	-----
Late summer	59,570	64,940	70,350	Sk.3/	427	421	---	25,522	27,325	-----
Total	136,450	140,620	158,710	Sk.3/	252	257	---	33,802	36,137	-----
Peas, green:										
Winter	14,580	11,100	12,300	Bu.	72	70	63	1,079	780	781
Early spring	38,500	25,600	23,000	Bu.	73	77	96	2,655	1,979	2,210
Peppers, green:										
Winter	2,330	3,800	3,800	Bu.	272	335	300	663	1,273	1,140
Spring	2,830	4,800	6,500	Bu.	258	275	250	704	1,320	1,625
Shallots:										
Winter	2,690	2,700	2,800	Bu.	106	140	115	288	378	322
Spring	2,320	2,200	1,900	Bu.	116	105	85	268	231	162
Total	5,010	4,900	4,700	Bu.	111	124	103	556	609	484
Spinach:										
Winter	44,050	40,900	43,350	Bu.	163	188	169	7,186	7,708	7,316
Spring	11,000	9,860	10,390	Bu.	288	305	302	3,148	3,003	3,133
Tomatoes:										
Winter	12,670	17,700	14,000	Bu.	136	150	130	1,716	2,655	1,820
Early spring	39,180	80,500	94,400	Bu.	86	84	80	3,411	6,765	7,515
Watermelons:										
Late spring	26,970	43,000	57,800	Melon	357	286	---	9,530	12,300	----
Early summer	186,330	196,000	224,300	Melon	249	267	---	45,681	52,400	----
Late summer	25,750	22,880	23,490	Melon	389	369	---	9,909	8,434	----
Total	239,040	261,880	305,590	Melon	276	279	---	65,119	73,134	----

Continued -

Table 2.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage: Average 1935-44	Harvested acreage: 1945	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1946	Unit	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thous.	Thous.	Thou
Total for which 1946 acreage and production have been estimated:										
Winter	249,020	290,650	311,420	Ton	4.0	5.3	4.6	1,004	1,530	1,437
All spring except late:										
spring	339,600	376,520	407,830	Ton	2.7	3.3	3.3	922	1,230	1,356
Additional spring crops 4/	120,040	131,580	167,480							
Three crops:										
Early summer	205,560	215,150	245,810							
Late summer	103,980	103,090	107,200							
Early fall cabbage	51,610	72,500	67,830							
Total to date	1,069,810	1,189,490	1,307,570							
Garlic:										
Spring	1,810	1,300	1,300	Sk.5/	14	15	---	25	19	---
Summer	2,140	2,100	3,050	Sk.5/	64	75	---	136	158	---
Total	3,950	3,400	4,350	Sk.5/	41	52	---	162	177	---

1/ Includes asparagus for processing in States other than California.
2/ California covered acreage only.
3/ Sacks of 50 pounds.
4/ Crops in all the spring groups for which production has not yet been estimated.
5/ Sacks of 100 pounds.

Table 3. -Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, April 1, 1946, with comparisons

Commodity	Average 1941-45: Apr. 1	1945: Apr. 1	1945-46 season: Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	3,805	2,798	8,836	7,736	6,859	5,621	4,755
Beans, lima	8,982	6,498	15,030	14,175	12,117	9,941	9,274
Beans, snap	5,968	8,414	18,095	16,553	13,884	11,673	10,918
Broccoli	2,834	6,020	4,522	5,105	7,385	10,364	14,325
Cauliflower	---	2,671	3,842	4,711	4,338	4,353	4,994
Corn, sweet	7,083	12,116	23,169	21,323	18,125	15,801	13,421
Peas, green	21,597	19,899	63,363	54,613	44,862	37,209	30,088
Spinach	7,000	11,143	15,413	16,065	14,996	14,364	16,030
Brussels sprouts	----	2,112	2,172	3,822	4,091	4,046	3,863
Pumpkin and squash	----	5,462	7,336	6,029	5,719	4,861	5,589
Baked beans	----	1,978	1,415	1,338	1,298	1,158	931
Vegetable purees	----	582	446	477	463	489	394
All other vegetables	26,346	20,274	34,906	39,271	38,375	36,394	32,041
Total	83,615	99,967	198,545	191,218	172,512	156,274	146,623

Table 4 .- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1945 and 1946

Market and commodity	Unit	1945 Month ended Mar.	1945 Week ended Apr. 14	1945-46 season Month Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Week ended Apr. 13
New York		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus, select and extra fancy, Calif.	Pyramid crt	12.66	5.12	--	--	--	13.54	7.30
Asparagus, fancy, S.C.	" "	7.12	3.69	--	--	--	8.42	4.58
Beans, lima, Fla.	Bu.	5.10	6.94	--	6.29	6.13	5.83	5.12
Beans, snap, green, Fla.	"	3.85	3.82	4.57	5.07	3.90	4.02	4.12
Beets:								
Bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crt	2.11	2.18	1.67	2.03	1.74	2.18	2.50
Topped, Texas	50 lb. sack	1.50	1.95	--	1.69	1.50	1.62	2.40
Topped, eastern	Bu.	.97	.88	.93	1.08	1.11	.95	1.02
Broccoli, western	Pony crt	6.86	7.75	7.38	7.55	6.21	5.46	8.10
Cabbage:								
Domestic, round, Fla.	50 lb. sack	1.58	1.72	1.83	1.54	2.01	2.50	1.75
" " Tex.	" " "	1.51	1/2.08	1.87	1.63	2.01	2.49	1.69
Danish, N. Y.	" " "	1.03	--	.97	1.19	1.50	2.02	--
Carrots:								
Bunched, western	L.A. crt	3.62	4.22	5.05	4.88	4.54	4.56	4.84
Topped, Texas	Bu.	1.80	1.68	--	2.87	2.45	2.64	2.94
" , eastern	"	1.14	1.16	1.58	1.76	1.67	1.84	1.92
Cauliflower, western	Pony crt	3.04	3.82	3.88	2.52	2.80	2.61	2.98
" , L. I.	L. I. crt	--	--	3.27	--	--	--	--
Celery:								
G. Heart, Fla.	16" crt	2.92	5.75	5.35	2.76	2.71	2.86	3.15
" " , Calif.	1/2 crt	--	--	5.80	4.90	--	--	--
Pascal, "	nailed crt	--	--	3.99	4.02	3.50	4.35	2.80
" , Fla.	16" crt	3.11	4.12	--	2.29	2.62	3.40	2.28
Cucumbers, Fla.	Bu.	6.28	6.14	8.74	11.90	--	13.87	7.50
" Cuba	"	--	--	8.29	8.91	10.55	--	--
Eggplant, Fla.	"	3.27	2.25	2.85	3.48	4.86	4.37	2.70
Escarole, Fla.	"	1.98	1.69	1.46	1.28	1.56	1.70	2.15
Kale, Va.	"	.85	.98	1.01	1.06	1.23	1.26	.76
Lettuce:								
Iceberg, western	L.A. crt	5.16	5.39	5.31	3.93	4.47	5.10	4.82
Big Boston, Fla.	Bu.	1.80	--	2.49	2.24	2.18	1.82	1.88
Onions:								
Y. Bermuda, Texas	50 lb. sack	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.65
2/Sw. Spanish, Idaho	" " "	2.19	--	2.93	3.08	3.24	3.34	--
Yellow, N. Y.	" " "	1.10	1.54	2.50	2.69	2.83	2.95	3.12
Peas, green, western	Bu.	4.08	4.01	4.28	4.62	4.23	3.70	3.18
" " Fla.	"	2.60	3/3.86	--	4.25	3.49	--	3/2.21
Peppers, green, Fla.	"	3.03	3.28	2.49	5.35	5.08	3.21	4.20
Spinach, Savoy type, Texas	"	1.32	4/1.18	1.47	1.73	1.61	1.08	5/1.05

- Continued

Table 4 .- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1945 and 1946 (Continued)

Market and commodity	Unit	1945 Month Mar.	1945 Week ended Apr. 14	1945-46 season Month Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Week ended Apr. 13
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York (continued):								
Squash:								
Yellow, Fla.	Bu.	4.55	4.80	4.52	5.64	6.36	5.42	4.55
Italian, "	"	3.88	3.08	4.58	3.74	2.88	2.77	3.40
Acorn, N. Y.	"	--	--	4.29	--	--	--	--
Tomatoes, Fla.	Lug, 6x6	4.72	5.50	5.73	6.12	5.84	5.93	6.25
" "	" 6x7	4.36	5.25	5.06	5.55	5.33	5.58	5.75
Chicago								
Asparagus, select and extra fancy, Calif.	Pyramid crt	14.46	5.88	--	--	--	15.00	8.05
Beans, snap, green, Fla:	Bu.	3.97	3.92	4.61	5.01	4.00	4.22	4.40
Beets, bunched, Texas:	1/2 L.A. crt	1.62	1.75	1.35	1.70	1.49	2.06	2.12
" topped, "	50 lb. sack	--	.93	--	--	1.24	1.61	--
" " Ill.	" " "	.66	--	.83	.92	.92	.94	1.33
Broccoli, western	Pony crt	6.18	7.40	7.15	5.62	4.62	4.40	6.50
" Texas	" "	4.52	--	4.48	4.27	3.17	3.36	--
Cabbage:								
Domestic, round, Tex.	50 lb. sack	1.27	1.81	1.67	1.69	1.86	2.45	1/2.66
Danish, Wis.	" " "	--	--	.91	.98	1.27	1.45	--
Carrots, bunched, west.	L.A. crt	3.05	3.50	4.52	4.23	3.82	3.77	3.62
" " Tex.	" " "	2.65	2.91	4.21	4.09	3.38	3.42	3.47
" topped, Ill.	50 lb. sack	1.17	--	1.15	1.36	1.42	1.58	--
Cauliflower, western	Pony crt	2.87	3.36	3.09	2.17	2.46	2.23	2.72
Celery, G. Heart, Fla.	16" crt	3.26	5.70	5.50	3.43	2.97	3.22	3.82
" " " Calif.	1/2 crt	--	--	5.49	4.27	--	--	--
" Pascal "	16" nailed crt	4.45	--	3.72	3.74	3.34	3.38	3.78
" " Fla.	16" crt	3.27	4.94	--	2.62	2.74	3.55	2.88
Cucumbers, Fla.	Bu.	6.28	6.16	10.44	14.04	14.71	14.52	8.60
Eggplant, Fla.	"	3.29	3.05	--	3.28	5.14	4.36	2.95
Escarole, Fla.	"	1.45	1.75	1.34	1.45	1.46	1.66	2.50
Lettuce, Iceberg, west.	L.A. crt	4.94	5.07	4.98	3.42	4.42	4.60	4.25
Onions:								
Yellow Bermuda, Tex.	50 lb. sack	--	3.38	--	--	--	--	3.32
2/Sw. Spanish, west.	" " "	1.83	--	2.42	--	--	--	--
Yellow, midw.	" " "	1.22	1.34	2.25	2.47	2.57	2.65	2.80
Peas, green, western.	Bu.	4.01	3.87	4.48	6/4.49	4.26	3.55	3.30
Peppers, green, Fla.	"	3.51	3.58	7/2.46	5.63	6.11	4.12	5.70
Spinach, flat type, Tex.	"	1.53	1.68	1.46	1.60	1.06	1.10	8/1.45
Squash, Zucchini, Fla.	"	--	4.85	--	--	6.12	4.86	3.85
" Marblehead, Ohio	L.A. crt	--	--	--	7.56	9.50	9.33	--
Tomatoes, Fla.	Lug, 6x6 & lgr	4.74	6.05	7/5.48	--	6.08	6.09	6.62
" "	Lug, 6x7	3.99	5.15	5/4.51	--	5.19	5.33	5.99
" Mexico	Lug, 6x6 " "	4.55	5.00	--	5.95	5.92	5.97	6.05
" "	Lug, 6x7	4.24	4.32	5.09	5.11	5.16	5.24	5.50
" hothouse	8 lb. basket	--	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	--	2.48

1/ Georgia. 2/ 3-inch minimum. 3/ South Carolina. 4/ Eastern. 5/ Virginia. 6/ Mexico. 7/ Texas. 8/ Illinois.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 5.--Truck crops, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, for indicated periods in 1945 and 1946 1/

Commodity	1945		1945-46 season				
	Month	Week ended	Month				Week ended
	Mar.	Apr. 21	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 20
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Asparagus	234	111	---	---	---	260	356
Beans, snap and lima	885	220	548	477	698	663	200
Beets	279	37	188	176	108	149	30
Broccoli	280	28	149	211	315	457	27
Cabbage	3,822	1,183	2,591	3,490	3,128	3,405	935
Carrots	3,079	764	1,876	2,601	2,396	2,844	899
Cauliflower	1,164	208	1,071	1,424	1,226	1,632	334
Celery	3,095	667	2,806	3,843	2,664	3,703	696
Corn, green	---	138	---	---	---	---	37
Cucumbers	71	161	22	2	2	65	162
Eggplant	8	8	12	10	---	3	10
Escarole	238	45	266	239	195	203	55
Greens, except spinach	191	2	128	260	199	149	21
Lettuce and romaine	5,302	2,195	6,963	6,508	4,889	8,018	2,202
Mixed vegetables	5,632	922	4,820	6,283	5,962	5,640	865
Onions	1,702	1,077	1,954	2,052	1,065	935	1,752
Peas, green	226	247	119	116	121	366	208
Peppers, green	335	40	186	111	124	249	45
Spinach	818	40	722	912	1,217	911	71
Tomatoes	1,774	950	1,046	189	793	1,478	681
Turnips and rutabagas	18	3	67	75	67	31	1
Watermelons	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Total of above	29,153	9,046	25,534	28,979	25,169	31,161	9,588
Potatoes:							
Early	2,111	977	254	654	602	1,723	1,599
Intermediate	3	---	27	5	2	15	---
Late, surplus	24,062	2,261	19,495	25,159	20,972	28,815	4,105
Late, other	265	35	218	306	297	255	2
Total	26,441	3,273	19,994	26,124	21,873	30,808	5,706
Sweetpotatoes	944	172	1,418	1,327	1,047	949	178
Grand total	56,538	12,491	46,946	56,430	48,089	62,918	15,472

1/ Does not include shipments by motor truck. Includes Government purchases. Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 6.- Potatoes, commercial early: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

Seasonal group	Acreage: Average 1935-44	Acreage: 1945	Acreage: Indicated 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Ind. 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Winter	11,420	13,200	15,300	114	212	159	1,315	2,795	2,440
Early spring	25,820	31,300	35,200	113	94	132	2,896	2,945	4,658
Late spring	163,720	180,900	200,200	150	202	---	24,718	36,497	----
Summer	127,670	132,400	2/125,600	157	170	---	20,036	22,568	----
Total	328,630	357,800	376,300	149	181	---	48,965	64,805	----

1/ These acreage and yield data are included, but without distinction, in Table
2/ Intended acreage.

Table 7.-Potatoes (total): Acreage planted, goals, and yield per planted acre, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

Producing area	Planted acreage: Average 1935-44	Planted acreage: 1945	Planted acreage: Goal for 1946	Planted acreage: Indicated 1946	Indicated 1946 as percentage of: Goal	Indicated 1946 as percentage of: 1945	Yield per planted acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per planted acre: 1945
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Bushels	Bushels
12 early States 1/	499.0	519.4	515.3	529.5	102.8	101.9	96.6	123.4
7 intermediate States	282.8	261.7	253.4	254.3	100.4	97.2	110.5	122.4
18 surplus late States:								
Total	1,912.8	1,839.3	1,718.7	1,695.6	98.7	92.2	134.6	161.3
3 Eastern	557.0	545.0	518.0	518.0	100.0	95.0	169.2	180.7
5 Central	863.0	698.0	698.0	650.0	93.1	93.1	86.6	110.0
10 Western 1/	493.4	596.3	502.7	527.6	105.0	88.5	178.7	203.5
12 other late States:								
Total	358.8	275.7	284.0	258.9	91.2	93.9	103.4	117.5
5 New England	62.6	69.8	65.0	64.9	99.8	93.0	148.6	140.2
5 Central	289.0	193.0	209.0	181.0	86.6	93.8	92.9	106.8
2 Southwestern	7.3	12.9	10.0	13.0	130.0	100.8	103.1	163.4
30 late States	2,271.6	2,115.0	2,002.7	1,954.5	97.6	92.4	129.8	155.6
37 late and intermediate States	2,554.5	2,376.7	2,256.1	2,208.8	97.9	92.9	127.6	151.9
Total	3,053.4	2,896.1	2,771.4	2,738.3	98.8	94.6	122.4	146.8

1/ With one exception, these estimates include the entire production of each State. The exception relates to California, for which the early commercial acreage and production are included with the 12 early States and the rest of the acreage and production is included with the 18 surplus late States. Harvested acreage in 1945 was 2,823,700 and average yield per harvested acre was 150.6 bushels.

Table 8.- Potatoes: Unweighted average prices for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, size A, washed stock, when quoted) at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1945 and 1946

Location and variety	Unit	1945 Month Mar.	1945 Week ended Apr. 14	1945-46 season Month Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Week ended Apr. 13
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Shipping points:								
New crop:								
South Florida points 1/	50 lb. sack	2.13	--	2.80	2.86	2.53	1.95	--
Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas 1/	" " "	2.60	2.64	--	--	--	--	2/1.92
Hastings, Fla. 3/	100 lb. sack	--	3.98	--	--	--	--	4.25
Old crop:								
San Luis Valley, Colo., Red McClure	" " "	--	--	2.41	2.66	2.32	2.75	--
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Russet Burbank	" " "	2.79	--	2.65	2.81	2.52	2.99	3.18
Aroostook County, Me., various varieties	" " "	2.79	2.89	2.33	2.52	2.50	2.82	2.49
West Michigan points, Chippewa & Russet Rural	" " "	2.99	--	2.31	2.41	2.35	2.69	--
Rochester, N.Y., various varieties	" " "	3.03	3.01	2.47	2.79	2.78	3.21	3.00
Red River Valley, N. D., various varieties	" " "	--	--	1.98	2.03	2.00	2.01	--
Stevens Point or Waupaca, Wis. various varieties 4/	" " "	--	--	1.89	2.16	2.10	2.25	--
Terminal markets:								
New York:								
New crop:								
Bliss Triumph, Fla.	50 lb. sack	2.73	5/3.51	--	3.18	3.28	2.33	2.77
Sebago, Fla.	100 lb. sack	--	5.13	--	--	--	--	5.38
Old crop:								
Green Mountain, L. I.	100 lb. sack	3.62	3.66	3.17	3.19	3.16	3.79	3.35
" " Me.	" " "	3.52	3.56	2.90	3.08	3.13	3.58	3.39
Katahdin, Me.	" " "	3.52	3.56	2.90	3.11	3.13	3.63	3.41
Russet Burbank, Idaho	" " "	--	--	3.92	4.14	3.82	4.22	4.48
Chicago:								
New crop:								
Bliss Triumph, Fla.	50 lb. sack	2.71	2.71	--	3.26	2.98	2.48	2.81
" " Texas	" " "	--	3.39	--	--	--	--	2.66
Old crop:								
Bliss Triumph, Nebr.	100 lb. sack	--	--	2.90	3.31	2.93	3.41	3.49
" " Minn.& N.D. 4/	" " "	3.17	3.24	2.49	2.52	--	--	2.55
Red McClure, Colo.	" " "	--	--	2.88	3.34	2.94	3.38	3.82
Russet Burbank, Idaho	" " "	3.70	--	3.30	3.36	3.21	3.69	4.02

1/ Bliss Triumph. 2/ 1-1/2 inch minimum. 3/ Katahdin and Sebago. 4/ 90% or more U. S. No. 1 grade, unwashed stock. 5/ Texas.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 9.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale prices per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1945 and 1946

Market, variety, and source	1945		1945-46 season				
	Month	Week ended	Month				Week ended
	Mar.	Apr. 14	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 13
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York							
Golden, Md.	3.34	3.09	3.66	3.86	4.04	--	4.32
Golden, N. J.	3.14	3.70	3.35	3.89	4.04	4.20	4.35
Jersey type, N. J.	2.32	2.12	3.34	3.70	3.95	3.87	4.13
Porto Rican, La.	--	--	3.74	3.75	4.00	4.12	4.28
Porto Rican, Md.	--	--	3.51	3.77	--	--	--
Porto Rican, N.C. & S.C.	3.27	3.44	3.54	3.83	3.92	4.11	4.21
Chicago							
Jersey type, Ill.	3.43	--	3.54	3.74	3.86	--	4.15
Nancy Hall , Ill.	3.01	2.96	3.45	3.41	3.44	3.74	3.88
Nancy Hall, Tenn.	2.34	2.33	3.24	3.27	3.31	3.62	3.72
Porto Rican, Ill.	3.38	--	3.50	3.55	3.59	3.84	--
Porto Rican, Tenn.	2.97	2.99	3.44	3.38	3.46	3.76	3.92
Porto Rican, La.	3.44	3.57	3.49	3.63	3.74	3.98	4.17

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 10.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage planted, goals, and yield per planted acre, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Group of States	Planted acreage				Indicated 1946 as percentage of		Yield per planted acre	
	Average 1935-44	1945	Goal for 1946 1/	Indicated 1946	Goal	1945	Average 1935-44	1945
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Bushels	Bushels
Central Atlantic 2/	60.7	56.5	57.0	57.0	100.0	100.9	124.6	114.5
Lower Atlantic 3/	267.0	237.0	262.0	218.0	83.2	92.0	84.9	94.1
South Central 4/	420.0	395.0	407.0	410.0	100.7	103.8	78.4	89.6
North Central 5/	21.5	17.7	18.2	16.7	91.8	94.4	91.1	90.2
California	11.0	9.0	12.0	10.0	83.3	111.1	119.9	120.0
Total	781.4	715.2	1/756.2	711.7	94.1	99.5	85.0	93.4

1/ Excluded from this column are the following acreage goals for 1946: West Virginia, 2,000 acres; Arizona, 2,000 acres, and New Mexico, 1,000 acres. Production data are not available for these three States. 2/ N. J., Del., Md., and Va. 3/ N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla. 4/ Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., and Texas. 5/ Ind., Ill., Mo., Iowa, and Kans.

Table 11.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage planted, goals, and yield per planted acre, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

Group of States	Planted acreage				Indicated 1946 as percentage of		Yield per planted acre	
	Average 1935-44	1945	Goal for 1946	Indicated 1946	Goal	1945	Average 1935-44	1945
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Me., Vt., N.Y., Mich., Wis., and Minn.	764	597	837	535	64	90	773	670
Nebr., Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Wash., Oreg., and N. Dak. 2/	265	284	279	280	100	99	1,270	1,327
Colo., N. Mexico, Ariz., Utah, and Tex., 3/	687	561	635	555	87	99	375	404
Calif.	372	318	350	303	87	95	1,247	1,115
Total	2,089	1,760	2,101	1,673	80	95	787	771

1/ Includes the blackeye of California and beans grown for seed.
2/ South Dakota included in 1943, 1944, and 1945.
3/ Texas included beginning in 1943. Kansas included in most years through 1945.

Table 12.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage planted, goals, and yield per planted acre, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

State	Planted acreage				Indicated 1946 as o/o of		Yield per planted acre	
	Average 1935-44	1945	Goal for 1946	Indicated 1946	Goal	1945	Average 1935-44	1945
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per-cent	Per-cent	Pounds	Pounds
Wisconsin	7	2	---	1	---	50	768	800
N. Dakota	---	10	10	10	100	100	---	1,080
Montana	30	26	29	22	76	85	1,130	1,108
Idaho	111	155	179	124	69	80	1,100	1,135
Wyoming	---	2	---	2	---	100	---	1,200
Colorado	46	46	47	46	98	100	356	696
Washington	195	248	293	233	79	94	1,154	1,099
Oregon	16	39	30	24	80	61	1,348	903
Total	415	528	588	462	79	88	1,020	1,059

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed.

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